

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

The Louisianian.

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WILL G. BROWN,--Editor.

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PROSPECTUS

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has long, and sometimes painfully—lived to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desires of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for leniency and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equal division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenue, economy in the expenditure, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican party of Louisiana.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 18, 1872.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee, held on the eleventh instant, the following resolution offered by Hon. Parsons, Esq., and seconded by Hon. A. W. Faulkner, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the convention called by the State Committee to meet in New Orleans on the second day of May, 1872, be postponed until Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, and that notice be given to the parish and ward committees of the several parishes and wards.

Important Notice.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 18, 1872.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee, held on the eleventh instant, the following resolution offered by Hon. Parsons, Esq., and seconded by Hon. A. W. Faulkner, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the convention called by the State Committee to meet in New Orleans on the second day of May, 1872, be postponed until Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, and that notice be given to the parish and ward committees of the several parishes and wards.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

The Coming General Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

The time approaches apace when the General Conference will assemble in Nashville Tenn.

Questions grave and important will come up for consideration.

At no period in the history of our church, has there been such grave responsibilities depending on those who are called to legislate for the church.

This is the first Delegated General Conference, and all eyes will be turned to its proceedings.

Among the questions that naturally force themselves will be that of the uniting with the M. E. Church, a question which at this time seems to engross the attention of all the branches of the Methodists.

Among the colored people in this country, for more than eight years, this question has been agitated, and discussed by both the white and black methodists.

The mighty changes incident to the war, quickened that sentiment among the whites, inasmuch as the great change in the political status of the negro, naturally had its influence upon the religious sentiment of the country, and demanded a corresponding advance in the churches.

It was not compatible with the spirit of progress, and of the age, that the christian church should be, behind the politicians, in the recognition of the rights of man, and the demands of humanity, hence the great changes in the religious world, on the subject of christian unity.

The Unitarian Churches have led in the recognition of this great principle of the brotherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, and had marched apace far ahead of even our Methodist brethren in this particular.

The mighty sweep of the sword levelling the barriers in the political march to human liberty necessarily cut asunder some of the old cords of prejudice existing in the Christian Church.

The unification of the scattered fragments of black humanity with those of white manhood, was natural, under the majestic tread of enlightened progress, and divine truth, for more than three quarters of a century, the methodists, have been struggling to conquer their hatred of negro equality, in their black brethren on equal standing with themselves.

This is natural as can be, the difference in the conditions, circumstances and education of the two people are such as to preclude a perfect unity in the two bodies, as much as there is a difference between oil and water.

We do not believe it is possible under the present circumstances for these two bodies to unite on equal terms; for our part we hope there will be no such attempt;

we believe that the future development of the African race in this country is committed to them specially, and that no other church can so effectually do this work.

We want no union with any denomination; let us stand out and work out our problem for ourselves.

God means to develop every race by their own genius; aided by all the appliances of civilization, we do not want to be smothered to death by the overweening pride and pomposity of our white Methodist brethren.

If God Almighty cannot save the negro without his being pinned on to the Saxon's coat tail, then the negro is not worth saving.

Let the General Conference attend to measures of development of the systems of our government, and ask not, nor seek alliance with none but God, and humanity.—*Missouri Record.*

THE NEWSPAPERS THAT DON'T FAIL.

BY HENRY M. BURT, EDITOR OF THE "NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD."

Newspapers, like men and like communities, have their periods of birth, growth, maturity, and decay.

They are often the creatures of fitful circumstance, originating in the heat of passion, subsist on the prejudices of the hour, and often die with them, going into oblivion as the causes that gave them momentary life pass away.

Their birth is often lowly—they are not regarded as the messengers of light, and are not hailed as the coming power.

Sometimes they come from a high-born purpose, to battle for an idea, to spread light, mould public sentiment, and shape the destinies of men and nations.

Their vigor or feebleness is in the proportion to the understanding and ability of those who originate and conduct them.

If destined to live, a master spirit shapes the course and strikes vigorously for the right.

No paper ever gained a permanent existence unless back of it was an idea.

The rudderless hulls, that are miscalled newspapers, that float upon the surface of events, never causing a ripple, and soon pass as noiselessly out of sight and out of mind, die because they never had a decent excuse for living.

There need be no failure, and all newspapers that die never had a right to live, from the fact that those who gave them existence had no conception of what a newspaper is or should be.

Failures come from lack of a mature plan and understanding of the wants of the people who are expected to be the patrons, and the business itself.

A well-matured and well-executed plan can never fail.

If a thoroughly good journal or periodical dies it is not because the public are ungrateful—an unbalanced enthusiast has attempted an impossibility—he has

attempted to lift the world without a lever.

If the wares are suited to the market then there are purchasers.

Otherwise, not.

Water doesn't generally run up hill, nor are successful newspaper men long-eared donkeys.

The New York Tribune lived because Mr. Greeley had something to say that concerned the people—he was all aglow with an idea that found response in the hearts of the toiling and striving masses.

The New York Herald lived because Mr. Bennett understood that the people were always eager for the latest news.

The Springfield Republican lived because the senior Mr. Bowles laid the foundation, and the son, the present Mr. Samuel Bowles, had the gift to seize upon the very kernel of current events and give them each day to the public, stripped of all superfluous garbage.

The Boston Herald, the greatest example of successful Boston journalism, lived because, as a cheap paper in price, it has given the news of the whole country in a better and more condensed form than could be found in a high cost paper of its own city.

The New York Independent lived, as the Christian Union is to, because the senior Mr. Bowles laid the foundation, and the son, the present Mr. Samuel Bowles, had the gift to seize upon the very kernel of current events and give them each day to the public, stripped of all superfluous garbage.

The New York Ledger lived, because Mr. Bonner not only knew how to advertise, but he knew the "level" of the great reading public, and he set before them the dish that suited their appetites and their digestions.

The American Agriculturalist lived because there was an awakening interest in rural life, and country people were thrasing for pictures.

Moore's Rural New-Yorker lived because Mr. Moore understood how to make a paper that met the wants of the whole family in our country homes.

Harper's Monthly lived because, without aiming to be exquisitely great, it gave the choicest stories and sketches, combined with spirited illustrations, that added information to pleasure.

Harper's Monthly lived because, without aiming to be exquisitely great, it gave the choicest stories and sketches, combined with spirited illustrations, that added information to pleasure.

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LET US HAVE PEACE.

From a gentleman, a prominent member of the Republican party of this parish, who came up on the last trip of the "Hodge," we understand that there is, or was when he left the city, a fair prospect that the dissensions which have for some time back prevailed in the Republican party of the State, separating it into two divisions, known as the Carter or Customhouse, and Wilmot or State House wings, will be discontinued and settled by a compromise based on mutual concessions. We do not know how far these cheering hopes may prove well grounded, or whether even now as we are writing, they may not have already turned out fallacious, all that we can say with certainty is, that we most earnestly and sincerely hope not, for as we have all along contended the squabble is in a disgraceful and most unnecessary one, and only calculated to injure Republicanism, and benefit its deadly enemy Democracy and any alliance with Democracy and war, war to the knife, upon Republicanism.

The basis of the compromise spoken of, is as we understand agreed that both sides shall meet in convention, by their delegates appointed as already provided for, with the express additional proviso, that no Federal or State officer shall be eligible for, or admitted to, a seat in the convention, who will then make nominations which will be zealously supported by the entire Republican party of the State. This appears to us a very sensible and fair arrangement, and as we said before we hope it will be agreed upon, and that our opponents will not be allowed, much less invited, to take a part in our family quarrels, and thus be given an opportunity to act the part of the monkey judge in the fable, who appropriated as his own fee, all that the little gants were contending for.

We might say much more upon this important, vitally important subject, the necessity of concord and harmonious action among our ranks, but at present we are groping blindly, seeing darkly as through a glass, and will therefore refrain until we hear of the decided action of those leading men on each side, who have the power to settle the question, whether we are to have more discord to delight our enemies, or a unity of councils and action which will again lead us to both a National and State victory at the ensuing election.—*Rapides Gazette.*

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Day before yesterday the Cincinnati Commercial and Enquirer and Chicago Times contained a special dispatch from this city, stating that although the colored people of this city were Republicans without exception, yet they were split on the Liberal movement, and a delegation of them would attend the Cincinnati Convention. Need we say that this utterly false and malicious report emanated from the *Sentinel* office, and was only too apparently the father to the wish.

A reporter of the *Journal* met an influential colored gentleman yesterday, and had a talk with him on this silly dispatch. He said that J. T. Mahoney, who is a correspondent for the *Sentinel*, Andrew J. Bell and one Johnson, are the only discontents among the colored people in this city, and if a delegation goes to Cincinnati it will be of the three persons named. Mahoney was read out of the Republican party a year ago by the colored people, and does not now even attend their meetings, and Bell and Johnson are in bad odor because of their sentiments in regard to the Cincinnati Convention. The colored voters of Indianapolis are a unit for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and Grant is their first choice. The *Sentinel* is welcome to what crumbs of comfort it can gather from the services of the three men named above.—*Ex.*

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian,
OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY
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W. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

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JOHN PARSONS Esq.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The proprietorship of THE LOUISIANIAN having changed, by the withdrawal of Mr. C. C. Antoine, the paper will hereafter be issued weekly, commencing on Saturday, April 27, 1872.

In the notice of the "Excursion Party," published in our last issue, we failed to give Mr. P. F. Herwig the credit of furnishing the music for the occasion, and our genial friend Mr. Ong for some excellent refreshment. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will the next time such an occasion presents itself not only show their courtesy in the same manner but add to it by participating.

RE-ELECT.

Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President, deserves a renomination, both for his services to the Republican party and his representative character as an American of energy and honesty. The correct principle in election of Presidential candidates should be to choose those who represent the spirit, the capacity and vital force of the people of the United States. As a preceding officer, Mr. Colfax has always shown that dignity united with courtesy, that disposition which bends and never breaks, yields but does not give way which characterizes a true gentleman and in a legislative body invariably tempers the heats of debate into calm deliberations. But it is as a Republican one of the original kind, one among the first of the Apostles who preached its gospel that we would advocate his re-election to the post he has filled so honorably and so well. Let the saying Re-publicans,

publics are ungrateful be not attended so as to include Republicans, and let us of the race who owe their freedom to men of this stamp, that advocated anti-slavery when it was disgrace and possibly death to champion the cause, even in the North, cherish the good deeds of this man who, if we mistake not, asks no honor at our hands and does not seek the office. Conscious of his own true merit he has remained in the background; modesty is the unfailing indicator of a ready hand, a stout heart and a good head and, standing amid the host of office-seekers, some of whom were gallantly whipping their slaves a short while ago, others of whom resigned their words because "niggers" were mustered in the Union army, Colfax towers above them all in his strict republican record. We are believers in the one true principle as applied to office-holders only when the incumbent has either proved himself unworthy or incompetent for the post; then get rid of the official whether high or low. We include those who are traitors to the party which elected them as falling under one of the divisions of unworthiness and there is no occasion to define incompetency inasmuch as it proclaims itself; for if a man be not true to the principles and whose honors he has received he can not be trusted with any portion of the destinies either of his country or his kind and deserves to be cast out and condemned.

Having proved himself both worthy and competent in private and in public; having been the mainly standard-bearer of the party without finch, fear or favor for four years; being one of the lights of faith in the Republican temple and having been an earnest follower and then a faithful leader of the host through every peril; great Republican principle finds in Colfax a fitting exponent and the party one it "delighted to honor."

NEW DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Convention was organized without knowing exactly what they were called upon to do. The main question soon hinged upon the idea of postponement or immediate nominations. The itch of discussion has laid violent hold upon the body which was beginning to tread in the way of the previous association of the kind until stopped. It was to ostracize and put under foot every one of its own members who would not yield to dictation, and who strode out a road for themselves. The fell spirit of exclusionism which would build about the citadel of the party, a barrier like the Chinese wall that shut the entire world outside, drew the hotspurs of the body within its scope like a whirlpool, while the steady habited men stood silent. But the aristocratic spirit melted away, the Convention pronounced itself in favor of fair play and union with all who would come to the standard and this, as far as the spirit goes is Republican. The secession fathers who have been relegated here still spell negro with two g's and talk of "niggers" as they used in the good old times when they were chattels and cattle. To these men nothing has occurred in the past ten years; slavery is still alive; the ball of reconstruction has never been set motion and the "nigger" has never been put in office. These Bourbons who have neither learned nor forgotten anything, would raise the banner of a white man's party, and, pointing to the threats and blood of 1868, as proof, argue they can carry the State Democratic as they did then! It is quite lucky neither Hotspur nor Falstaff are rulers, though their presence is in the Convention but the mass of these representatives of Democracy are in favor of good sense and the sway of the right spirit. What has it that, according to themselves, the standard of Democracy is a signal for every colored and white Republican to drop all differences and vote a solid plumper? Because the party is behind the age in its prejudice and the hell of foul passions engenders; because the thong of the slaveholders whip sticks out of its pocket though the butt end is hidden; because it is not manly in its policy but would still run out, tar and feather, hang, kill, Ku-Klux all who differ in opinion for opinion's sake. We believe, from the evidences before us this spirit will be killed off in the Convention and that even the embers of sectional fires will become ashes of repentance. By so doing, the party can be harmonized and be in accord with the age and sing the same song of peace and good fellowship rising from the throats of millions of Republicans.

It was pleasing indeed to hear the grand and lofty tone of sentiment commendatory of Hon. Chas. Sumner, the great champion of "equality before the law," as these sentiments came forth from the lips and heart of nearly every member of the Convention.

The indications were plain that the colored men would deem it a sad day in the history of their race when Charles Sumner, either from considerations of ingratitude on their part, or from any other cause, ter over." Unite, form company,

OUR LATE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of Colored men which has just finished its labors in this city was an event which cannot fail to have its effect and exert an influence in a local as well as in a national point of view.

However anxious persons of liberal views and prejudiced opinions of the colored race may be to insinuate that colored men as a class are inferior to all others, yet the fact stands out in bold relief that where and whenever an opportunity is presented for an exhibition of intelligent action or discrimination in politics as in every other relation to the demands made upon them in their new-born citizenship, colored men instinctively come to the front and are equal to the emergency.

Perhaps at no time in the history of our country has a Convention of Colored men assembled, concerning which there was so much reason for conjecture and surmise as to what it would be most likely to do, and how it proposed to accomplish its designs.

And certainly no Convention of white or colored men has assembled for a long time which required greater care and cautiousness in dealing with the questions brought before it, in order to steer clear of the rocks and shoals which in the thick fog and darkness of our political horizon, seem even at this moment to threaten much stronger craft, and for more experienced seamen, than ought to be looked for among the representatives of a newly emancipated race, assembled in national convention on the inside of three years after their enfranchisement.

Each question brought before the convention so far as national affairs were concerned had its Scylla on the one side and its Charybdis on the other; and yet who can say that it did not take bold and strong ground on all such questions claiming its attention.

Regarding the late Labor Convention which assembled at Columbus, Ohio, and adopted a platform and nominated candidates, as having pursued a very questionable course to say the least, and looking forward to the proposed Cincinnati Convention as in all probability designed only to infuse stronger life and vitality into the labor reform movement already inaugurated with its platform and candidates; it would not have been too much to have expected a most extravagant and intemperate denunciation of both of these conventions. On the contrary however, the strongest allusion made to them (and we think the only one) was embodied in the following offered by Mr. Rapier, of Alabama:

Resolved, That we, in the name of the colored men of the United States, repudiate any sympathy or connection whatever with the late Labor Reform Convention, lately held at Columbus, Ohio, and also the convention of Liberal Republicans, called for the 1st of May, 1872, at Cincinnati.

On motion to refer this resolution to the Committee on Resolutions when appointed, quite an animated discussion sprung up between a number of delegates.

The discussion proved that neither side was ignorant of the fact that much was involved even in this slight reference to conventions, the ostensible objects of which were very dissimilar to those which brought the Colored Convention together.

When it was remembered that the Labor Reformers of New England numbered among their strongest and foremost men Wendell Phillips, Benjamin F. Butler and others of like sentiments and political sagacity; and when it was even remotely probable that some good thing might come out of Nazareth, (Cincinnati,) in view of Charles Sumner's persistent, studied, almost killing silence, the Convention was almost ready to table even these few moderate sentences.

It was pleasing indeed to hear the grand and lofty tone of sentiment commendatory of Hon. Chas. Sumner, the great champion of "equality before the law," as these sentiments came forth from the lips and heart of nearly every member of the Convention.

The indications were plain that the colored men would deem it a sad day in the history of their race when Charles Sumner, either from considerations of ingratitude on their part, or from any other cause,

might feel justified in folding his arms, stilling his tongue and pen, and ceasing to exercise his great intellect in behalf of liberty and equality, and the rights of all men to an equal chance in the race of life.

And now that the Convention has adjourned, and most of the members have returned to their respective homes, and the criticisms of both press and forum are generally before us, and have been reviewed, let us consider the character and objects of this very important assemblage of the men of our race, in the light of what it really did, rather than by the somewhat biased speculations and misrepresentations of the Times People's Convention which assembled on the day after the negro convention adjourned.

If we do not specify the particular compromises which would be so many links in a connected bond it is because we would leave it to the good sense of the members of the party. Let any policy which would cast out and cut off Republicans of whatsoever shade of opinion be frowned down and disengaged. Set

the seal of an utter condemnation upon all those who would urge any measure or policy producing such results and effects and may they be themselves cast out and divided. In selecting leaders choose those who will stand by the colors still planted by successive surges of victory upon the outer walls and though the followers are scattered for the time still the standard floats proudly and defiant. Look at other party history and read the prophecy of our own. What wrecked the Democratic party? —the division on Douglass and Breckinridge. Has it ever been able to hold up its head once? Has its lingering vitality ever quickened after the triumphant election of the Great Lincoln produced—thanks to God—by this very division? Our luck will be the same unless we unite our National and State history are connected indissolubly and will be the same as the record of the Democratic party which, to all intents, is dead as Hamlet's father. If we Republicans with the lights of the past before us still refuse to unite—the worse we—the better they.

It gives all parties to understand that if Democrats, Liberal Republicans, Labor Reformers or others, honestly accept the situation (as it is affirmed by some that they do), they must accept the whole situation and not a part of it only. They must accept it embracing the recognition of complete equality as comprehended in the Civil Rights Bill.

It declares that it is not enough to proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof; but it demands that equality must be proclaimed with it and put beyond all contingencies by the adoption of this measure of civil rights.

Earnest and anxious as the convention seemed to be, on all questions affecting in the slightest degree the interests of the Republican party, and holding the most decided convictions in regard to our local difficulties, as very many of the leading members of the convention does, yet with a commendable discretion, the convention avoided all reference to our local troubles except as they offered their prayers that peace and better council might finally prevail and our State be saved from the destruction to which she seems to be so steadily tending.

With similar discretion the convention refused to declare in favor of any persons as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, but expressed a strong determination to abide the decision of the Philadelphia Convention.

On the whole we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the convention was a great success.

UNITE THE PARTY.

The necessity of union in the Republican ranks was never more apparent than now. A host divided among themselves, who wander under several leaders, who are no longer held together by a common bond of fellowship and sympathy, will fall by sections or mouthfuls an easy prey to the wolf. So often have all the changes been rung on these truths that it is like publishing the ten commandments to repeat them. They are universally admitted. The practical issue is this: that without a solid party, victory, which we all covet, is not possible. What is the key to the policy of the Democrats? Avail

ourselves of the dissensions in the Republic ranks. The more we bicker the more they exult, and the higher rises the ghost of defeat. Let the Republicans "talk this matter over." Unite, form company,

and advance. We can't trust the straight out Democrats; the old party liners who stand upon the line of battle drawn in 1860, and who, we are afraid, will remain there until the last trump shall sound and Gabriel blows his horn. We can't have confidence only in ourselves. Therefore let us agree, canvass and determine upon a chain of principles which will bind us all together solid, and let the stragglers remain where their disposition calls them—in the rear.

We are glad the opportunity was thus providentially vouch-safed for a fair comparison of the respective merits of the two Conventions, and especially are we glad of the strained criticism of the Times in regard to the negro convention which seemed only to perpetrate the way for a more honest and careful criticism of the Times People's Convention which assembled on the day after the negro convention adjourned.

We would furthermore suggest to our amiable contemporary, (the Republican), that the Convention of the untrified, is not the only deliberative assembly of the more highly favored people, which has proven to be an unsatisfactory standard, or example unworthy the imitation of the negro.

Still, the fact that we bear a favorable comparison with the mediocre of the so-called superior race is no reason why we should be content or fail to improve every opportunity for advancement.

There is vast room for improvement on all sides and it is the first duty of the colored men of Louisiana and of the entire country, to stand in the front rank of politicians so far as order, decorum, honesty of purpose, and integrity of principle is concerned.

We repeat, we are glad of the opportunity for a comparison—glad of the criticism on both sides, and do not doubt that the contrast may prove decidedly beneficial to all.

DEPARTURE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

MILITARY ESCORT.

Frederick Douglass, the statesman and patriot left our city Friday afternoon on the 5:30 train of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad for Washington, his present home.

The occasion was one that will long be remembered, as we believe it the first instance in the history of this country where military honors were paid to a distinguished colored man.

At about 4 o'clock, General A. E. Barber with his staff, among whom we noticed Capt. Barrett, Canonge, Boree and Antoine, with Captain J. R. Garrison of Co. A, 2nd Regiment, Captain R. T. Wheeler, Co. C, 2nd Regiment with their commands handsomely uniformed and presenting a soldier like appearance appeared in front of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback's residence and informed him that they had come for the purpose of escorting his distinguished guest to the depot, whereupon the General and all the officers were invited in, and many were the expressions of regret that his stay could not be prolonged. It really seemed as if he would not be able to get off, and it was not until he had made repeated promises that he would soon visit our city again that he was enabled to take his leave of the family of his host. In the meantime quite a crowd had gathered all anxiously striving to get a last look at and shake of hands with Frederick Douglass.

About thirty minutes past 4 o'clock, the escort formed in the following order: Music, Gen. Barber and Staff, two companies infantry, four carriages containing, first, Frederick Douglass and Lieut. Gov. Pinchback; second, W. H. Smith and Administrator James Lewis; third, Geo. T. Downing and J. Sells Martin; fourth, Frederick Barbadoes, Mifflin W. Gibbs and Jas. P. Jones, and started for the depot, marching up Canal to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Poydras, up Poydras to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Calirope, down Calirope to the depot. Just at the moment starting, a heavy shower of rain came up, and from the expressions sorrow on the faces of the entire crowd, we were fearful that much of the enthusiasm would be dampened, if not entirely washed out. But not so. The order, "Forward! March!" was given—the band (Kelly's) struck up one of its soft stirring quick steps—the crowd kept increasing until arriving at the depot at number at least six hundred who, as Mr. Douglass and party

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

American People

OF THE INTRODUCTION

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE

UNITED STATES OF

DR. G. COLLETSON'S

CELEBRATED EUROPEAN

REOWNED ALTERATIVE PILLS.

The success of which in England, France,

Germany, Austria and Prussia is unpre-

dicted, having entirely superseded all mag-

azines, salts, tinctures, oils, etc., of every de-

scription, and are universally acknowledged

to be the most effective and agreeable Purga-

tive Pills.

Dr. Colletson has just completed arrange-

ments to supply the people in America with

as reliable Pills, and to prevent any imita-

tion of them, manufactures them at his Cen-

teral Depot, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Or-

leans, where orders are already pouring in

from all parts of the country. Dr. Colletson,

assures the people that his

ALTERATIVE PILLS

are not gotten up on speculation and never

tried, would state that he is a graduate

member of the Royal College of Surgeons in

London, and during his extensive practice

for the last twenty-five years in Europe, has

solved to produce some medicine which

would come within the reach of all, and

which would effectually cure a large

number of complaints so general, and for

the want of an article of this kind generally

neglected until the health is impaired

and undermined and the constitution shat-

tered. He, therefore, has tried them effec-

tively in Europe for the last fifteen years,

with the most satisfactory results, and their

success has been so complete, that it has as-

sisted even himself, and surpassed his

own sanguine expectations. One or two

have save hundreds of dollars in doctors'

fees every year in curing the following com-

plaints, which are at the foundation of all

diseases:

Your blood is rancid or vitiated, purify it

in COLLETSON'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your skin is diseased and you are cov-

ered with pimples, boils, blisters, old sores,

dry or scrofula,

COLLETSON'S ALTERATIVE PILLS

will remove and cure them all.

If you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer

Tumors, the effect is magical and the cure

complete in taking

COLLETSON'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your Liver is sluggish and you are suf-

ferring with Jaundice and palpitation of the

heart, you can be cured by taking

COLLETSON'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your digestion is bad, and you are con-

stipated, your skin dry and feverish, your

head and aching, your mouth and lips

swollen and your eyes red and constipated,

relaxed, you will find immediate relief in

COLLETSON'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you have inflammation of the stomach,

womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain

in the small of the back, difficulty in stoop-

ing without falling, weakness in the knees

and dizziness in the head, with dimness of

sight, you can remove the inflammation and

restore your strength by using

COLLETSON'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you reside in a climate where you are

subject to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus

Fever or Fever and Ague, you can escape

these diseases entirely by taking as a pro-

prietor.

COLLETSON'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you are subject to all the diseases

of the city, those so prevalent among children

and adults, one box of

COLLETSON'S ALTERATIVE PILLS

will check the complaint and cure you at

one time. Should you be attacked with that

dead disease, Cholera, so fatal in its effects,

it is perfectly harmless if you are provided

with a box of

COLLETSON'S ALTERATIVE PILLS!

It is following is only one of thousands of

wounds of testimonial that could be pub-

lished, but as it is from four of the most

esteemed Physicians in London, it is consi-

dered as substantial proof of their efficacy in

such Cholera cases:

12 HYDE PARK GATE,

London, August 15, 1871.]

Geo. H. Vinten,

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WAREHOUSE.

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BETWEEN CAMP AND ST. CHARLES STS.,

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—

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AND THE BEN

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GREENVILLE ARGYLE

Sunny Side, Egg's Point

Barnard, Grand Lake, Leo-

nia, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point

Lake Providence, Transylvania,

Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport,

Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rod-

ney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara,

Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,

and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE.

Will leave as above, and will land all

Coast passengers with their freight.

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For freight or passage apply on board

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150 Common Street

ROOM OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 25, 1872.—The Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana meets daily in the Chief Clerk's office, Mechanics' Institute.

Friends from the country are requested to call.

Office hours from ten o'clock A. M. to half past two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Sub-Committee,

WILLIAM VIGERS,

Secretary Sub-Executive Committee, Rep-

ublican party of Louisiana.

All Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy this notice.

ROOMS SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Parish Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, March 26, 1872.—The following resolutions, proposed by Thomas Murray, on the above date, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The State Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the State of Louisiana, through its president, P. B. S. Pinckney, has convoked a State convention of the Republican party, to meet in Mechanics' Institute, city of New Orleans, on Thursday, the second day of May, 1872, for the purposes enumerated in the proclamation of said State Committee, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the elections for delegates to said State Convention shall be held in each of the wards of the city of New Orleans on MONDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April, 1872, the polls to be open from nine o'clock A. M. to eight o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to publish the foregoing resolution daily in the New Orleans Republican, National Republican, and in each issue of the Louisianian, from this date to the twenty-ninth of April, 1872.

J. D. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

B. U. O. O. F.

Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487 on the first & third Thursday of every Month at the corner of St. Peter & St. Claude streets.

F. A. DAVIS, N. G.

Wm. A. BARRON, P. S.

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A First Class HOUSE, centrally located, and pleasantly situated, for the accommodation of the Traveling and Visiting Community.

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26 GEORGE St., one door east of King,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

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